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HYMN TO THE FLOWERS.

BY HORACE SMITH.

Day stars! that ope your eyes with man to twinkle,
From rainbow galaxies of earth's creation,
And dew-drops on her lonely alter sprinkle.
As a libation.

Ye matin worshippers! who bending lowly
Before the uprisen sun, God's lidless eye,
Throw from your chalices, a sweet and holy
Incense on high.

Ye bright mosaics! that with storied beauty,
The floor of nature's temple tasselate,
What numerous emblems of instructive duty,
Your forms create.

'Neath cloistered boughs each floral bell that swingeth
And tolls its perfume on the passing air,
Makes Sabbath in the fields, and ever ringeth
A call to prayer.

Not to the domes where crumbling arch and column,
Attest the feebleness of mortal hand,
But to that fane most Catholic and solemn
Which God had planned.

To that cathedral, boundless as our wonder,
Whose quenchless lamps the sun and moon supply,
Its choir the winds and waves, its organ thunder.
Its dome the sky—

There, as in solitude and shade I wander
Through the green aisles, or stretched upon the sod,
Awed by the silence, reverently ponder
The ways of God.

Your voiceless lips, O flowers, are living preachers,
Each cup a pulpit, every leaf a book,
Supplying to my fancy, numerous teachers
From loneliest nook.

Floral apostles! that in dewy splendor,
Weep without woe, and blush without a crime,
O, may I deeply learn, and ne'er surrender
Your love sublime.

'Thou wert not, Solomon, in all thy glory
Arrayed,' the lilies cry, 'in robes like ours;
How vain your grandeur and how transitory
Are human flowers!'

In these sweet scented pictures, heavenly artist!
With which thou paintest nature's wide-spread hall,
What a delightful lesson thou impartest,
Of love to all.

Posthumous glories, angel-like collection,
Upraised from seed or bulb interred in earth,
Ye are to me a type of resurrection,
And second birth.

Ephemeral sages; what instructions hoary
For such a world of thought could furnish scope;
Each fading calyx a memento mori,
Yet fond of hope.

Were I, O God, in churchless lands remaining,
Far from all voice of preachers and divines,
My soul would find in flowers of thy ordaining,
Priests, sermons, shrines.

REPORT ON THE DUEL:

The following is the conlcusion of the Report on the Duel.

The committee have, therefore, come to the conclusion, that *the words spoken by him in debate in the House of Representatives, the refusal of Mr. Cilley to receive a demand for explanation of those words*, and *his refusal to assign any other reason for it, than he chose to be drawn into no difficulty upon the subject*, were *the causes which led to the death of Mr. Cilley*, under the circumstances which have been substantially detailed.

It remains to inquire whether there has been a breach of the privileges of the House.

It is a breach of the highest constitutional privileges of the House, and of the most sacred rights of the ... people in the person of their representative, to demand in a hostile manner, an explanation of words spoked in debate? to be the bearer of such a demand; to demand a reason for refusing to receive it, beyond the mere voluntary election of the member interrogated; or to demand, under any circumstances, any reason at all. No member can be questioned in a hostile way, and put to his plea, and yield to it, with out subjecting himself to great disadvanges in the estimation of many, and impairing his influence and his usefulness as a member. It is a still more aggravated breach of the privileges of the House, and of the rights of the pepole, in the person of their representative, to challenge a member, and to slay in combat, for refusing to comply with any such demand. It is the highest offence which can be committed against either House of Congress; against the freedom of speech and debate therein; against the spirit and the substance of that constitutional proision, that for any speech or debate in either house, the members shall not be questioned in any other place, and violates essentially the right of perfect immunity *elsewhere* for words in debate *here*, which is essential to the independence of Congress, and to the existence of constitutional liberty. And when this offence is committed by a member, it calls for the exercise of the highest powers of the House to purge itself of the evil, to maintain effectually its rights and privileges, and to preservein violate this immunity, which is guaranted by the Constitution not for the sake of the individual, bnt for his constituents and for the country.

The present case is without any circumstance of extenuation. A member of the House, in a manner most strictly parliamentary, on an occasion most appropriate, in language most decorous and moderate, in dfence of the honor of the House against an anonymous and unfounded charge of corruption, had alluded to the published records of former proceedings with perfect truth and accuracy; had, in obedience to his duty, declined a hostile, demand for explanation in a manner in which the committee can discover no cause of offence; had, respecfully, with expressions of regret, declined to admit *the right* to interrogate him further; had disclaimed all disrespect, directly or indirectly, towards his antagonist, and avowed for him the highest respect and the kindest feelings; and after all this, avowed without hostility, and against the strongest protestations of others, he was required fatally to expose himself to the third discharge of a rifle. On the other hand, Mr Graves, a member of the House, voluntarily and unnecessarily became the bearer of a demand upon another member in attendance, for explanation of words spoken in debate; he presented it in the House while the House was in session; he demanded a reason for the refusal, beyond the voluntary election of that member to be drawn into no difficulty upon the subject; which being witheld, he then challenged him in this city, and slew him in this vicinity, while Congress was in session. Every step of Mr Graves in this progress involved him deeper and deeper in a breach of the privileges of the House, until their destruction was consummated in the person of Mr Cilley. The eye of reason can discover, in the whole course of Mr. Cilley, no offence towards those who pursued him, except that given by alluding to the records of Congress, in the faithful and upright discharge of his duty as a member, which, justly, could have given no offence at all. Nor can his death be vindicated or excused by any circumstance whatsoever, not even by that custom, the relic of unenlightened and barberous ages, which was formerly supposed to be a proof of some degree of physical courage, but is in fact, a signal monument of the want of the higher attribute of moral courage: which has, in these modern times, degenerated into a game of chances and a scramble for undue advantages; which can furnish no criterion for truth, justice, or honor and deals out its inflictions of misery most severely upon the unoffending and the helpless; which is deeply deplored by all men, even those who submit to it, and is forbidden, in every stage of it, by all law, human and divine.

It is not necesary, on the present occasion, to go into any consideration of the general power or inquire into the origin and foundation of that power over contempts, which has been asserted by the Parliament of Great Britain, from time immemorial, by every legislative body, by every judicial tribunal from the highest to the lowest, and, repeatedly, by one or the other House of Congress, and has been recognised as existing in the Honse of Representatives by the Supreme Court of the United States.—Whether it be a power necessary to the continued existence of the legislative body, or a power necessary to the free exercise of its legislative functions, it is in either case a necessary power, strictly granted by the Constitution, and as fully granted as if it were literally expressed. But in the case of members, the Constitution has expressly granted the power to punish for disorderly conduct; and has, also, expressly granted the power, with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member for any cause which two-thirds of the House deem sufficient.

The committee, therefore, viewing the breach of rights and privileges of the House, on the part of Mr Graves, to have been an offence of this high character, against the vital principle of a deliberative assembly and of representative Government, feel constrained, by a sense of duty, to present to the House a resolution that he be expelled therefrom.

It has been decided by the House of Representatives, on a former occasion, that it was a breach of privilege to send a challenge to a member in attendance, or to be the bearer of such challege. And it is equally so to act as second to the challenger. In the present instance it appears that Mr Wise had no knowledge of the demand of explanation which was borne by Mr Graves, and had never seen that paper until after the fatal catastrophe. But having been early consulted by Mr Graves upon the first letter of Mr Cilley, and concurred with him in his views of it, he bore the challenge to Mr Cilley, and he acted throughout as the second of the challenger, advising and insisting that the fight should go on, until Mr. Cilley fell. The committee, therefore, deeming him deeply involved, under the circumstances which this case present, in a breach of the privileges of the House, report a resolution that he deserves the decided censure of the House, and that he be censured accordingly.

Mr Jones had no knowledge of the affair until the determination of Mr Cilley had been formed as to the acceptance of the challenge, and the time, mode, weapon, and other preliminaries of the meeting. But he was the bearer of the acceptance, and acted throughout as the second of the challenged party; and it is the opinion of the committee that he was thereby involved in a breach of privilege, and that he be censured therefor.

In regard to the persons, not principals nor seconds, who were present on the field, and expressed their opinions at the request of the parties, without having advised, instigated, or procured the meeting, however they might be implicated in the courts of law, the committee entertain doubts how far they would be involved it a breach of privilege; and, under a strong conviction that the power of the House should be exercised, never in a doubtful case, always with moderation, they content themselves with preseuting the facts and circumstances, so far as those persons are concerned, without proposing any action thereon.

The committee entertain no doubt that James Watson Webb has been guilty of a breach of the privileges of the House; but they also concur unanimously in the opinion, that if there be any real ground to believe that a conspiracy to assassinate actually existed, as set forth in that atrocious paper drawn up by him, signed by Daniel Jackson and William H. Morell, sworn to by the latter, and published in the New York Courier and Enquirer, he be left to the chastisement of the courts of law and of public opinion, and that the House will consult its own dignity and the public interests by bestowing upon him no further notice.

From the Eastern Argus.

A FRANK CONFESSION, FROM AN UNEXPECTED SOURCE.

We find copied into a New York paper, the following paragraph from the Boston Atlas—We did not see it when it appeared in the Atlas, that *pure sheet* not having been sent us in exchange, since we had the effrontery to say that rum was the presiding genius of "*one*" of the Boston dailys. The extract, however, has lost nothing by age—and is yet useful in illustrating the worth of the "*great*" and "*unprecedented*" federal "*victories*" of which we have heard so much of late:—

"There is one consi deration, which should not be lost sight of in contemplating the result of recent elections throughout the country. It is evident that, in almost every instance, we have conquered, *not by diminishing the members of our opponents*, but by bringing out our own entire strength. In Connecticut the [democrats] have polled *nearly as large a vote as ever*. In New Hampshire they polled *a larger aggregate vote* than they have hitherto thrown—and in the city of New York they brought out *an unprecedented array of strength*. These facts go to show that the [democrats] have not slackened their exertions no more than their numbers have been diminished. Eztraordinary causes have stimulated the Whigt [federalists] to bring out their strength; and to this we are indebted for our present successes. We have hardly "scotched" the snake—IT IS ABSURD TO IMAGINE WE HAVE KILLED IT. It is idle to suppose that the fight is fought, and the victory won. We have to contend with a foe constantly organized and constantly on the alert," &c.

We have substituted the word *democrats* for the slang-names of the Atlas, in order that the paragraph may be understood without difficulty here, where *loco foco* is understood to be synonymous with *federalist*. Now that the elections are over, the Atlas can afford to be honest, and tell its friends that so far from having "*killed*" democray, they have "*hardly scotched*" it—that all their great victories have resolved into "*thin air*," and left those who boasted so lustily of their achievement no better off than they were in the beginning. This is sober truth, and our only surprise is, that it could came "*from Nazareth*."

[From the Globe.]

WHIGGERY.

This young Prince of the rag barons is the illegitimate son of a well-known deceiver by the name of Federalism, and a rich and profligate lady by the name of Banks, notorious for her intrigues to obtain an unlawful connection with Uncle Sam. He was born in a panic and christened by one of the scribes of the money-changers, whose name, it is said, is James Watson Webb. Before he was a year old he had many followers; and the wise men from the East came to calebrate his advent by a grand jubilee at Powelton. He had been cradled in chartered monopoly, and was richly clad in ornamented pieces of paper furnished by his mother, and has now become a child of Promise. He has many watchful guardians, who are to be found amongest the brokers and stock-jobbers.

Young Whiggery imagines himself heir to great power and influence, and destined to rule this vast Republic with his tokens of wealth or *promises* to pay. He seems to inherit the disposition of his mother, and is always grasping after money, which he considers as the only passport to respectability. He often becomes furious when opposed in his projects by the plain, honest, and industrious people, arrayed under the banner of Democracy and Equal Rights. These he denounces as jacobins, levellers, agrarians, loco focos, infidels, rakings of hall, and off-scourings of the eath. He seems to delight in broils, noise and smoke, and has caused much powder to be burnt in honor of some supposed systems of his future ascendency. He shows a deadly hostility towards those individuals whom the people have selected to manage the affairs of the Goverment, and has sometimes threatened them with extermination. He displays many strange freaks. Though very fond of brick houses and marble palaces, he has a great abhorrence for any thing like *masonry*. He sometimes expresses great *fears* that the laws will be violated by the rabble, as he calls the people; yet we not only hear, but see, his *notes of defiance* which he issued from his mother's strong edifices. He professes great regard for oder and decency, and for proper distinctions in society, and would experience a holy horror at seeing an honest workingman upon an equality with a rich bank director; yet he sometimes raises the *black flag*, with the word Abolition on it, and would be willing that our courts should contain a portion of black judges and jurors, if he could only secure to himself the votes of the colored population. Amongst his other singularities, it may be noticed that he denounces as Tories those people who advocate the same principles that the Whigs fought for in the Revolutionary war. When he sees the Democrats zealous in the support of a well-tried and Patriotic President he calls them man-worshippers, collarmen, and base sycophants; yet he seems well pleased when his own followers detach the horses from the carriage and put on the harness, and draw the old *northbender* through the streets of Philadelphia. He sometimes carries his eccentricities so far as to call himself a *Whig Democrat*, though opposed to every thing contained in the creed of Democracy. But, notwithstanding his professions, the intelligent Republicans of the country consider him as nothing more than a young scion from the decayed trunk of Federalism, which the bankers, and stock jobbers, are endeavoring to engraft on a branch of English Toryism, in order to unite more effectually the Aristocrats on both sides of the great Water.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

Philadelphia March 31, 1838.

PARTY ORGANIZATION.

The success of the cause of democracy depends, in a great degre, upon an effectual and thorough organization of the party. This is true as general remark, and under circumstances of an ordinary kind, but more especially is it emphatically not only *true* but *imperative* at a time like the present, when everything depends upon vigorous, concentrated and well directed efforts. The organization to be effectual must be thorough—not merely confined to State and counties but to towns and districts, that there may be a general unanimity of action among men of the same political faith and relying upon the same code of political belief. Every town, village and district should have its committees of vigilance and correspondence. Every advantage may be gained by this proceedding which it would be imposible to attain were the organization neglected or systematic efforts left entirely out of the question. Political information upon subjects of interest and importance, should be swiftly disseminated through every town, village and district. We cannot conceal the fact that we have a desperate battle to fight between this time and September, to regain the ascendancy of correct principles in this State. Our opponents, strengthened by the influence of executive patronrage and an army of State office holders fighting for the retention of the *spoils*, will leave no stone unturned to carry their points. Our hopes is with the *mass* of the people and we confidently rely upon their sagacity, patriotism and unbought suffrages, to advance the cause of demosracy. The enemy is subtle, watchful and active—let us be likewise vigilant and active. The cry has gone forth from the federal camp, "*once more into the breach dear friends, once more*," and the summons has been repeated in every part of the State.—*Organize!* say the file leaders of the opposition forces. They have been reinforced by a army of Hessian adventurers, who have been rewarded for their patrizan efforts *exclusively*, and *avowedly* to aid them in their reckless cause.

Democrats of Maine! We call upon you to commence the work of *immediate organization* in every city, town and village. Let not your delay and procrastination give the enemy an opportunity to overpower your strength by concentrated and well directed efforts. *Eternal Vigilance*" is the price of democracy as well as liberty, and as has been well remarked, is cheap enough at that.

Democrats of York County! We call upon you more especially to effect an immediate and thorough *organization* in every town village and district in the county. Old York must take the lead in September, and give a larger majority than ever before, for the cause of democracy.—The late municipal elections show the invincible strength of democracy in the county. Again we say, ORGANIZE! if you would achieve a glorious triumph in September next.—

Saco Democrat.

The immense amount of specie which is flowing into the country from every quarter, leaves the the Banks no excuse for a long suspension of specie payments, and renders it as plain as day light to every man who is not wilfully blind, that the sole object of those who contend for it, is the acquisition of political power.—The federalists know full well that when the Banks resume, confidence will be restored, and as a consequence, busines will revive. Their only hope of putting down the administration is by continuing, and charging upon it, the pressure which has been brought about by the U. S. Bank, and other causes to which the scrub-aristocracy have most liberally contributed. But we have the satisfaction of knowing that the good work of resumption will go on in spite of Mr Biddle, and that he will have no alternative but to follow suit, or confess,—by his acts, if not by his words—the bankruptdy of the institution over which he presides. Under existing circumstances, a Bank that can pay any thing can pay specie, for the latter has fallen in New York even to the *level of irredeemable paper*, and the novel sight is there exhibited of Banks declining to receive hard dollars on deposit. The federal, or irredeemable-money-party are about to be most signally rebuked by the resumption of the Banks, those which are under the direction of its members having been forced into the measure by that stern master, public opinion.
—Eastern Argus.

REACTIONS. The Portland Gazette says, that the Eastern Argus has announced democratic triumphs in certain towns which threw majorities for Col. Parks last fall. But why didn't the Gazette mention some of the towns, carried by the *federalists* last fall, which we have carried this spring? Here are a few of them:—

	Parks.	Kent.
Farmington	183	204
New Sharon	138	154
Wayne	49	94
Waterville	224	269
Minot	254	287
Lubec	113	116
Gorham	268	291
Waterford	95	122
Dixmont	106	110

The changes in the above towns alone, have been enough to swollow up Kent's majority (if any he had) two or three times over, and entirely to change the political complexion of the House of Representatives. And what does the Gazette think of the FIVE HUNDRED DEMOCRATIC GAIN, over and above this, in the County of Lincoln; which, added to the gain in the above towns, will make a democratic gain since last fall of near a *thousand votes*?

Biddle's plate.—The service of plate voted to be given to Nicholas Biddle, by a *portion* of the stockhoders in the late bank of the United States, to be paid for from the funds of *all* the stockholders, is now exhibiting in Chesenut street, Philadelphia. It is, we learn, a full service for two dozen persons, made of silver of the purity of coin, highly burnished, and exquisitely wrought, and embossed—consisting of salvers costing a thousand dollars each; soup tureens of great value; sauce tureens; plates; plate covers; wine coolers—all of this costly metal and of this exquisite workmanship. It attracts crowds of visitors, and it should call forth serious reflections. Here is silver for Bidde—rags for his creditors. This allotment of the "*spoils*" of banking would have looked better if Biddle's bank paid its debts in specie; but when nobody can get any value from his bank for its, bills, this ostentatious display of princely magnificence is an insult to the better feelings of human nature.

A fifth of the cost of this plate, (and the whole cost is probably not far from $30,000,) was taken from the funds belonging to the United States, without the authority of law, and in violation of law. [Boston Post.]

A DELICATE HINT! The philosopher is inimitable in his mode of giving instruction.—Yesterday he was trying to sell a cake of perfumed shaving soap, and a third person stepped up and interfered in the bargain by depreciating it. The philosopher bore it with his usual meekness for several moments, and then calmly remarked—"Stranger, I don't know how it is up where you got your broughton up, but in the town what I comed from, there was two nation smart men, who made considerable of a fortin just by minding their own business."—The crimson suffusion that o'er spread the stranger's countenance indicated that the philosopher's seasonable advice had sunk deep into his heart. He opened the door, and went out, and the philosopher stroked his chin gently.

'Jemmy, my darlint, jis' guess how many cheese there is in this ere bag, an' faith I'll give you the whole five.'

'Why' five, to be sure."

'Arrah, be my soul! bad luck to the man that told ye!'

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, May 7, 1838.

Democratic State Convention.

In compliance with the direction of the Convention of the Democratic Members of the Legislature, held in Augusta in March last, a State Convention of Democratic Delegates will be held at the State House, in Augusta, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTIETH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate to be supported for Governor at the next ensuing election.

Each classed town and organized plantation is requested to send one Delegate to said Convention; and each town and city two Delegates for every Representative to which they are entitled in the State Legislature.

By order of the State Committee.

April 13, 1838.

Particular Notice.

The Subscribers to the Democrat who are in arrears for one year or more are respectfully requested to settle the same speedily. All indebted for Advertising or Job Work will oblige the subscriber by paying up immediately. G. W. MILLETT.

April 10, 1838.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Below we give the returns of votes in this District for member of Congress so far as they have been received.

	Parris.	Long.	Scatt.
13 towns in our last,	1717	1229	59
Andover	41	55	
Albany	79	27	
Bethel	186	61	
Brownfield	76	55	25
Byron	20	10	
Canton	82	41	2
Carthage	33	27	
Denmark	20	26	86
Dixfield	133	51	
Fryeburg	91	127	1
Gilead	34	22	
Hiram	88	96	5
Howard's Gore	7	6	
Hamlin's Grant	14	1	
Jay	71	103	2
Lovell	66	104	
Mexico	48	16	
Newry	73	4	
Porter	132	47	
Peru	60	11	16
Roxbury	20	2	
Rumford	151	81	
Stoneham	45	4	
Stow	59	8	
Sweden	53	65	
Waterford	126	126	
Weld	56	61	
Bridgton	109	126	5
Harrison	51	133	10
Otisfield	52	114	
Minot	144	231	
Lewistown	72	145	
Lisbon	119	228	
Greene	91	72	4
Wilton	73	93	20
	4342	3613	233

We have received returns of the votes for member of Congress in this District from all but four or five small towns and plantations, which give Mr. Parris a majority over all others of between four and five hundred. The votes to be heard from will probably increase this majority to between five and six hundred. To these should be added the scattering votes amounting to between two and three hundred, as these were thrown nearly if not quite all by democrats. The result will give us a less majority than we had in the same towns last fall but this indicates no change in the state of parties here. The number of scattering votes shows that our party was not united, and the same feeling that produced the scattering votes, deterred hundreds from voting at all. Indeed it was confidently anticipated by the federalists, and feared by our friends that there would be no choice. Some even of the opposition offered bets that Long would be elected. Under these circumstances that we have succeeded by a handsome majority shows the firmness of the democracy of this district. The spirit of conciliation and the disposition to sacrifice personal feeling to the good of the cause, promises well for our success at the September elections. We have no fears as to the result then and our friends are waiting with anxiety for the time, that shall terminate the reign of federalism — The federalists were well united and in most of the towns well drilled. In this town they had out their whole strength excepting some four or five voters, while there were about fifty democratic voters who under other circumstances would have been present and voted and who will be with us at September.

Extract from a letter to the editor, from a Gentleman in Washington Co.

"At the September elections you may look for a good account from this County and Hancock. The friends of the national administration are waiting with anxiety for the day of election to arrive, and have no fears as to the result. I have little doubt that the democratic majority will be as great as it has ever been since the election of Gen. Jackson, at any warmly contested trial of the strength of parties. The differences of last year among ourselves which surrendered this Congressional District into the hands of the federal party are, from all appearances, quite well settled. It only remains to make a judicious selection of a candidate for Governor to settle the fate of the second Hunton."

The above is from one who has the means of knowing the state of public sentiment in that section of the State, and whose predictions have heretofore been verified by the result. The same feeling pervades the democratic party throughout the State. The same writer remarks that many of the intelligent federalists there admit that they have little hopes of reelecting Kent He has disappointed the expectations of his friends and enemies. He has shown himself not only destitute of that independence of character which becomes the Chief Magistrate of a State, but he has been a mere tool in the hands of a few desperate politicians, and by his course has disgusted the most respectable and moderate portion of his own party. The zeal and activity of his newly created officers will not make amends for the loss of confidence and respect among the sober and discreet portions of those who elected him. His fate is sealed. He will be mourned only by those whose fate depends upon his A large portion of those who elected him will not regret his political demise.

The Late Duel. The report of the Committee appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the duel which resulted in the death of Mr. Cilley, has been published in the Argus. The federal papers we perceive are denouncing this document in advance as an electioneering affair. They may well dread its effect upon the public mind after the course they have pursued in relation to this business. They started wrong. Because most of the persons implicated were members of their own party, the federal press in this State and elsewhere, with some honorable exceptions, attempted to stifle all investigation and to screen the perpetrators of this horrible outrage from public indignation. When the Committee reported, the federal party opposed the printing of the report, and at the last accounts were still endeavoring to repress all action upon the subject. In this State so far as they have attempted to vindicate Wise and Webb and their associates, they have made the affair a party question, and can only escape from the odium they have thereby incurred by retracing their steps and retracting their assertions. Under these circumstances they may well dread the publication of this report, and the indignation which the public will feel upon its perusal towards those concerned in the affair, and those papers and that party that have attempted to justify or extenuate their conduct. We shall endeavor to publish this report in order that our readers may examine for themselves the whole transaction and then let those justify the conduct of Mr. Cilley's murderers who dare, and let the federalists if they choose assume the responsibility of outraging public sentiment and the feelings of all honest men by attempting to sustain such men as Webb, Wise and their associates.

From the Portland Standard.

We have no hesitation in saying that public opinion will demand of the New England Banks to resume the payment of their notes in specie by the time fixed on by the New York institutions for the resumption of specie payments.—With a full knowledge of the actual condition of those which will ever be likely to pay specie again, it is too much for them to presume on the forbearance of the people after that period shall arrive. After the public announcement by the British Monopoly of Mr. Biddle, of the part that institution is to perform in the political drama now about to be enacted, and what he expects of kindred institutions, the Biddles operations, to resume, coupled with the general convention of their ability to sustain specie payments, will produce a revulsion in the public mind which can be better conceived of than described. It will be taken as an acceptance by them of the invitation of Mr Biddle to join him in his hostility towards the government and the people—to protract the disorders of the currency—to convert monied institutions into political partisans, and to possess themselves, by preying on the necessities of the people, of the political power of the country. If they conclude to take that stand, they either rush with their eyes open on their fate or miscalculate their own powers of coercion or underate the peoples powers of resistance. While the charters of these institutions do, indeed, confer upon them unequal and special privileges, the law of the land still leaves in the hands of the great mass remedies for violated rights and undischarged obligations. If they array themselves against the people and boldly enter the political field under the pirate flag of N. Biddle, they must meet, face, a people undetered by the presumption of paper monopolies, "whom a breath has made, and a breath can mar," a people that, by a quiet and calm enforcement of their legal rights, will exact a heavy penalty for their political officiousness. If any banks have so far forgotten the objects of their creation, their duties, and obligations, and choose to rush into the arena, and take their chance as political partisans—they do it at their peril—they will suffer the fate of a vanquished enemy, and the sooner the business community is rid of such a nuisance the better. The forbearance, which has hitherto attended the Banks, is an earnest that those which honestly commence paying specie have nothing to apprehend, and that those who join N. Biddle—and refuse, have nothing to expect. They must take the chances of the warfare they wage. If they cannot confine themselves to their appropriate duties and keep clear of political strife—the sooner they are deprived of their charters the better. In that position they obstruct nistead of aiding business, and foil the efforts of honest institutions, which mean to confine themselves within their appropriate sphere.

"It is to be regretted (says the Globe) that the convention of banks at New York did not follow the example of New York, as pledged to do, and resume when she did; but they still stand immeasurably ahead of the Biddle confederates, which refused to meet at all, or to resume within any given time whatever. This latter class must now stand discriminated from all the others, and must object themselves to the severest investigation into their affairs. The chief of this suspected tribe is already under the knife of dissection. Every where the liabilities and the resources of the English bank in Philadelphia, are cast up; every where her enormous debts and her rotten credits are confronted. Near thirty millions of immediate liabilities press upon her; four millions of specie in vain attempts to look thirty millions of demands in the face. She has a list of debts due her; but what is it? A list of broken merchants, worn out politicians, editors of newspapers, depreciated stocks, and loans upon long time at law interest to cousin jobbers, parasites and sycophants. Mr. Biddle, for six years, has been publishing falsehoods against the Republican Administration of the country; time, and an independent press, will soon publish the condition of his bank. Doubtless a catastrophe to his bank will carry mischief to a great many families in the U. States, and the more so as it is his declared policy to pay the Europeans first. All his bonds payable in Europe are promptly met, and even paid before due; while twenty-five years of nonpayment seems to be his policy here. The chief loss in the U. States may be in the resurrection notes, now under discussion in the Senate; of the notes of the new bank, there are not a third of a millions in circulation. Be the event what it may the HUNDRED MILLIONS OF GOLD AND SILVER in the country, is the sheet anchor and RELIEF of the people. Let the productive classes begin to look out for a share of that, and they are safe! Many other banks will be involved in any catastrophe that may bafall the "great regulator."

Southern Convention.—A large Convention of Southern gentlemen from the States of Virginia, N Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida for the purpose of taking into consideration the Commercial interest of that section of the Union, met at Augusta, Geo. on the 2d ult. One hundred and eighty delegates were in attendance. A report was presented to the Convention by Gen. Hayne of South Sarolina together with a series of resolutions setting forth the peculiar advantages of staple States for commercial pursuits and enterprise. The Report, after adverting to the fact, that the staples of south and southwestern States furnish the basis of our foreign trade and purchase nearly the entire mass of imports, of which, to a considerable extent, the citizens of that section are consumers, recommends that they should become their own carriers, exporters, and importers. The Banks are advised to purchase exchange and provide foreign funds in aid of merchants. It advises capitalists of of the south who have investments abroad, to turn their capital into this new channel. It recommends the education of youth for commercial pursuits, and the establishment, by foreign manufacturers, of agencies in southern ports, for the sale of their products and the opening of a direct trade.—Ib.

RESUMPTION. New York has triumphed, and Mr. Biddle's *experiment* of an irredeemable currency is defeated! The New York Banks resumed specie payments on Monday the 23d ult. The Journal of Commerce of the 24th says:—

Land Ho! Yesterday was a proud day for New York. It witnessed the restoration of specie payments in less than twelve months from the time of suspension, and after one of the most fatal mercantile revulsions which ever happened. Such a recovery from such a wreck the world never before saw. It is attributable under the blessing of Heaven, to the energy, the sound intelligent good sense, and moral integrity of our citizens. The Banks have resumed in the fullest sense of the term. They have also returned to the use of their own notes which they now pay out as formerly. The hearts of our citizens were filled with joy at this, well they might be.

The arrival of two steam ships also, from Europe, in such a manner as to remove all doubt about the entire feasibility of navigating the Atlantic in that manner, was a most gratifying event. It brings us within ten or fifteen day of Europe, and gives us such increased certainty, as well as quickness that a new era opens upon us. Take it all in all, we think that a commercial community were seldom more happy than ours yesterday.

The energy and determination of the New Yorkers, the influx of specie, the universal reprobation with which Biddle's non-resumption letter was greeted, have had their effect even in Boston.

The *Boston Post* of the 26th thus announces the first move.

"The Merchants' Bank having resumed specie payments, its bills are received at the Custom House and Post Office. The improved aspect of things has infused joy into countenances of all classes of the community. We now can carry our heads as high as the New Yorkers."

The *Boston Times* of the 27th says:—

"We understand the State, City, and Massachusetts Banks, have followed closely in the wake of the Merchant's Bank, and are now paying specie on all their liabilities. Others will be along directly.

Since the above was in type, we learn that the Columbian, North, Tremont, and Atlas Banks have resumed paying specie in full.—Probably several others have done the same. *The Suffolk will be forced to do* the same in a day or two."

The same of another day says:—

Most of the other Banks will soon follow:—*The symptoms of returning confidence are too strong to be mistaken. There is an energy in the public will which cannot always be kept down, even by the most adverse circumstances.—27th inst.*

The imports of specie still go on. The Meditator, from London, arrived on the 25th, bringing $1,120,000 and the Charles Caroll from Havre, on the 26th, bringing upwards of $250,000.

The prospect is now fair for a general resumption of specie payments throughout New England—and for the revival of confidence and business, which must follow a restoration of the currency. Mr Biddle is chap-fallen. He over rated his power, He thought his *dictum* sufficient to prevent the resumption—but the friends of a sound currency now in the ascendant, and we see no reason to fear that Biddle can overcome them. They have "come up from their Elba"—Mr. Biddle has threatened them with a "Waterloo"—but where are his forces? The best of them, disgusted with his course, have withdrawn from the ranks, and are now engaged in sustaining the courrency against his warfar upon them!—Age

"The Army of Office holders." Our Governor, "by accident," like his great prototype (Mr Hunton) is making good use of the little time allotted him. He has created in little over three months, upwards of one thousand office holders—of every grade, from Attorney General down to Justice of the Peace,—distributed at the public expense, upwards of one thousand rewards to those who assisted in his election. To make room for his army of a thousand office holders, whom he has billetted on the public, he has removed competent and faithful men from office, for no other reason than for their independent avowal of political opinions.—That was not enough. He has violated the common courtesies of life, desecrated to party the great objects of public charity, and trenched unnecessarily upon the funds, in order to carve our places for the crowd of hungry expectants who have surrounded him! We ask the official to reconcile, if it can, this unparalleled course, of proscription for opinion's sake, with the repeated and vaunting professions with which this dynasty came into power.—Age.

☞Will the official inform us how many of the present Legislature have been appointed to office by the Executive?—Age.

The Policy of the Democratic party.—It becomes the democratic party at the present time, when its principles are assailed with even more than usual acrimony, to stand by them with extraordinary zeal. The cause in which the democracy is engaged is worthy of their support, and must triumph as long as the people place a just estimate upon their own rights, and desire to be truly free and independent. The great contest which is now raging from one extreme of the country to the other, is, (disguise it as you may) between the *'aristocracy of wealth'* and the *'democracy of numbers;'* and it is a contest upon the issue of which depends the future character of the government of the country. The monied interest is in the field, thirsting for political power,—and, not content with the exercise of the undue share of influence which always accompanies wealth, claiming the right to make the altar of American freedom, a table for usurers and money-changers. The federal party, true to its ancient principles, seeks to make the *many* tributary to the *few*, and to govern the whole by a national monied institution, intended to be, not the throne, but the power behind greater than the throne itself. The democracy are now nobly contending for the rights of the people— for *'the greatest good of the greatest number'*—and on no account ought they for a moment to relax their exertions. The encroachments of the monied power must be met on the threshold, and to be resisted successfully, must be combatted with energy, and a determined spirit. It is all important that there should be entire harmony in the party—that personal feelings and grievances should be sacrificed to the general good—and that we should go unitedly into a contest, the issue of which may be made to redound to the honor and interest of the democratic party.—*Eastern Argus.*

The London Morning Chronicle has the following paragraph:—

'We are truly glad to find that the Bank of England has at length determined to make a shipment of gold to the United States. This will not only be the means of giving life and animation in the United States, but will lead to extensive orders for our various manufactures. It is evidently the harbinger of more cheerful times. The bank intends to send £1,000,000! Messrs. Rothschild £250,000; and various other firms different amount, making, in the aggregate about £2,000,000 sterling, we understand. The whole, we believe, is consigned to Messrs. Prime, Ward and King; but a portion of it, report says, is on account of the government to meet bills from Canada. The effect produced by this operation in the United States will be quite astonishing.'

FROM UPPER CANADA.

Our private advices from Toronto are to Wednesday last. At 9 o'clock on that day General Sutherland was *banished for life*, to New South Wales.

It was the prevailing opinion at Toronto, on Wednesday last, that there would be no farther executions, except perhaps of General Theller, and opinions were about equally divided, as to the fate of that individual, between death and banishment.

Mr. John G. Parker had pleaded guilty, and thrown himself upon the court for mercy; it is feared by his friends, that he will be among those who will be banished to New South Wales.

On the 12th the court was occupied with the trial of Dr. Hunter who was finally acquitted.

Samuel Lount, who was executed at Toronto on the 12th, was upwards of 6 feet in height, and aged about 47 years, and is said to have been a very good looking man. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and had been in Canada since 1812. He married a daughter of Mr Soles, a wealthy farmer, who resides a few miles north of Toronto; he has left a widow and seven children. We are informed that since the execution a daughter of Lount has died of grief. She visited her father in prison, a short time before his execution, since which her grief has been extreme. We understand that when Sir George Arthur was waited upon with entreaties that the life of Lount might be spaired, he said that he had given the matter that consideration which the distressing case required, but that he could not, consistently with his views of justice, extend the royal clemency to the cause of the two individuals, Lount and Matthews. In consideration of his family, however, the property of Lount should not be confiscated, but given to Mrs L. for the support of herself and children.—

N. Y. Com. Adv.

More Specie.—The British armed schooner Arrow, brings $250,000 in specie from St. Thomas. It is pouring in from all quarters.—*Jour. Com.*

The Moselle Steamboat.—The passengers on board this boat were principally Germans, bound for St. Louis. Nearly all on board (with the exception of those in the Ladies cabin) were killed or wounded; numbers of the latter have been conveyed to different houses along the shore.—The pilot was thrown about one hundred feet perpendicular into the air, came down to the water and sunk.

A public meeting on the subject was held at Cincinati. A statement was read from one of the clerks of the boat, stating that there were in all on board about 280, 80 of them being cabin passengers.

The names of twenty-four killed, eleven badly wounded, and forty-one missing are given.—Among the latter is *John E. Patten, Esq.* of this city, a Lawyer, who was on his way to St. Louis. Mr. P. has left an interesting family of a wife and one child. Argus.

From the Cincinnati Whig of April 26.

We have just returned from the scene of horror occasioned by the explosion, and the account before published, instead of being in the slightest degree exagerated, (as has been intimated by a few,) *falls far short of the dreadful reality.* The fragments of human bodies are now lying scattered all along the shore, and we saw the corps of a number so mangled and torn, that they bear scarcely any resemblance to the human form. We also saw several with their heads and arms entirely blown off; others with only a part of their heads destroyed, and others with their lowest extremities shivered to an apparent jelly.

Fragments of the boilers, and other portions of the boat, were thrown from fifty to two hundred yards on the shore, and some of them having passed entirely over the two rows of buildings on the street, and a portion of the boilers tearing away the gable end of a stable situated high up the steep hill in the rear of the house, at least 200 yards from the boat. Other parts of the boat were driven entirely through a large house on the street, entering through the windows on one side, and passing out at the other. It is positively stated that one man was picked up this morning on the Kentucky side, having been blown completely across the river.

The wreck of the boat now lies near the steam water works, (about 3-4 of a mile below where the accident occurred,) having her chimneys and about half of her upper cabin above the water. A great many persons are employed in gathering the bodies, freight &c. Only four bodies have to-day been taken from the boat, viz: a German woman and her two children and another small boy. The number of dead and mangled bodies, *altogether*, that have been recovered, is about twenty, as nearly as has yet been ascertained. A number of persons, severely wounded have been sent to the hospitals, but whose names we have not yet heard. One young man of the name of Edward Saxton, from Connecticut, we saw in a neighboring house, dreadfully, scalded, but his physician thinks he will get well.

The lower deck of the boat is yet entirely under water, and when the boat shall be raised a very large number of persons, it is expected, will be found.

There are no doubt more persons lost than we have stated. We convessed, a while ago, with Mr Broadwell, the agent of the boat who says positively, that there were ninety-five deck passengers whose names were entered on the boat's register at Pittsburg, Wheeling, and other towns on the river above this place, for Louisville, St. Louis and other places below. Here then are *one hundred and thirty passengers* that must have been on board exclusive of the very large number who took passage at *this* place.

The boat was unusually crowded, and Mr Broadwell thinks the whole number on board at the time of the accident, can be but little, if any short of THREE HUNDRED persons. From the best information we can gather, it does not appear that more than 30 or 40 of this number are know to be rescued. It is therefore probable, that the whole number drowned or destroyed, is somewhere in the neighborhood of TWO HUNDRED OR TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY OR FORTY PERSONS! It is impossible that any accurate detail of the dead and missing can ever be made, or the precise number ascertained. A very large portion of them were deck passengers, whose humble sphere in life will preclude the possibility of finding out their names.

Ruta Baga. Respecting Ruta Baga, I have found it a very useful root, cattle are extremely fond of it, and they will keep in a dry celler as easy and as long as potatoes do; they may be heaped up there, and I have taken them out in June as hard and as sound as they were when put in; I have found the leaves to be valuable towards the end of summer when the pastures became dry and barren; they may be pulled off as soon as the stalks of the first leaves get yellow, and come off easy, and are invaluable at that time for milch cows; with a piece proportioned to the number of cows kept, by the time that the first leaves were gathered, the second would get yellow and ready to be pulled, and so in succession until frost comes, and it is time to gather the roots. [New Eng. Far.

A writer in the Federal Bangor Whig closes a pathetic account of the federal victory at Orono with the following quotation:

'Firm paced and slow, a steady front the [illegible]
Still as the breeze, but dreadful as the [illegible]'

This reminds us of an old [illegible] devotee of Bacchus who once described his horse as,

'Great in the field, mighty in the [illegible] stores,
Terrible in the forest, [illegible] times.'

The Committee appointed to investigate the cause which led to the death of the Hon. Janathan Cilley, late a member of the House of Representatives, and the circumstances connected therewith, and to inquire whether there has been, in the case alluded to, a breach of the privileges of the House, and to whom were referred sundry memorials upon the subject, now ask leave to submit their

REPORT:

In discharging the trust committed to them by the House of Representatives, the committee have endeavored implicitly to obey its order, neither stopping short, on the one hand, of the full measure of the duty imposed upon them nor transcending its just limits on the other.—They were of the opinion that the investigation was instituted solely of the maintenance of the privileges of the House. It was not within the province of the House of Representatives to investigate the causes which led to the death of one of its members, or the circumstances which attended it, with a view to the punishment of any offender for a high crime or misdemeanor. That belongs, in every case, exclusively to the courts of law. Senators and Representatives are not privileged from arrest in cases of treason, felony, and breach of the peace;" and it is a constitutional provision, that "in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted by the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence." The inquiry, therefore, is directed to one object only—the maintenance of the privileges of the House; and the question is, what, in that view, were the causes which led to the death of Mr Cilley, and the circumstances connected therewith, and did they involve a breach of those privileges?

In pursuing this investigation, the committee have examined all whose testimony, there was reason to believe, might be material; and Messrs Graves, Wise, and Jones, members of the House, were permitted to attend, and to examine and cross examine the witnesses; and the same leave was extended to Mr Menefee, of the House, and to Mr Pierce of the Senate, at their request. The entire mass of the testimony is now submitted as a part of this report. One witness, Daniel Jackson, of the city of N. York, who was summoned to attend, and called upon to testify, has neglected to obey the requistion, though he appeared before the committee, and interrogatories were put to him; but, from the position in which he stood, and the disclosures of another witness, it was not thought worth the time or the attention of the House or of the committee to notice him further.

The late Jonathan Cilley, a member of the House from the State of Maine, fell by the hand of William J. Graves, a member of the House from the State of Kentucky, in a duel fought with rifles, near the boundary line between the District of Columbia and the State of Maryland, on Saturday, the 24th of February last.

The causes which led to his death are intimately connected with the proceedings of this House. On the 12th of February Mr Wise, of Virginia, presented to the House a publication in the New York Courier and Enquirer, charging a member of Congress with corruption upon the authority of an anonymous writer under the signature of "the Spy in Washington;" and thereupon moved a resolution for the appointment of a select committee, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into the charge. Mr Wise said: "The character of the authority upon which the charge is made, is vouched for as respectable and authentic by the editor of the Courier and Enquirer, in whose paper it appears, and the House in called upon to defend its honor and dignity against the charge."

Mr Cilley addressed the House in opposition to the resolution. In the course of the debate he said "he knew nothing of this editor; but if it was the same editor who had once made grave charges against an institution of this country, and afterwards was said to have received facilities to the amount of some $52,000 from the same institution, and gave it his hearty support, he did not think his charges were entitled to much credit in an American Congress."—These words, spoken by Mr Cilley in debate, were strictly in order, were pertinent to the subject under discussion, and "did not exceed the bounds and limits of his place and duty;" and though they implied a doubt inconsistent with unblemished honor and character in the person alluded to, yet Mr Cilley was justified in the use them, by a report of a committee of the House of Representatives, appointed on the 14th of March, 1833, to inspect the books and examine into the proceeding of the bank of the United States. An extract from the report, made by a majority of the committee, and published by order of the House of Representatives is hereunto annexed, in which it is stated, that "for sixteen months" the New York Courier and Enquirer "was warmly opposed" to the bank of the United States; that on the 26th of March, 1831, and within less than nine months thereafter, the banks made three loans, amounting "to the sum of $52, 975, which consisted of notes drawn and endorsed by the editors [illegible];" and that "on or about the 8th of April, 1831, it (the paper) changed its course in favor of the b[illegible]."

It was in [illegible]ference to the facts contained in this report, and [pub]lished to the world by order of the House of [Repre]sentatives, that Mr Cilley spoke the words, which had been already recited; and for thus alluding to facts put forth in the published documents of the body of which he was a member, he was called in question by the editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer. James Watson Webb, on the 21st February last, addressed a note to him, recited those words, apprizing him that the writer of it was the editor of that paper.

[Here is given the first letter from Mr Webb to Mr Cilley, which, with the other correspondence, has already been published in the Democrat, soon after the duel.]

This demand of explanation, under the circumstances which existed, was not susceptible of misinterpretation, and the sequel proves, was not misunderstood. Mr Graves was the bearer of this note, having read it, and being fully apprized of its contents, and tendered it to Mr Cilley, in the hall of the House of Representatives, while the House was in session. Mr Cilley declined to receive it, and thereupon a brief correspondence ensued, which terminated in the challenge and death of Mr Cilley by the bearer of this note. The first note of Mr Graves was delivered by himself to Mr Cilley, on the same day on which he bore the note of Webb, that is, on Wednesday, the 31st of February, 1838, and should have borne that date.

[Omitted, for the reason above stated.]

It will be observed that the note which Mr. Graves bore, is described by him as the note of Col. J. W. Webb, *asking whether Mr Cilley was correctly reported in the Globe, in what he was there represented to have said in the House of Representatives, on the 12th inst.*—But it will be perceived that the note itself, though it is thus described by Mr Graves whenever he speaks of it afterward, does not contain *that inquiry.*

Mr Cilley, on the same day, personally delivered to Mr Graves the following note in reply.

[Omitted, for the reason above stated.]

On Thursday, the day following, Mr Graves sent his second note to Mr Cilley, which was delivered to him in his seat, during the session of the House, by Mr Menefee, of Kentucky, the latter accompanying its delivery with an expression of the hope that Mr Cilley would perceive the propriety of relieving Mr Graves from a position which was painful to him. Mr Cilley remarked that the note should be attended to. It is as follows:

[Omitted, as above.]

On Friday, the 23rd of February, Mr Wise presented to Mr Cilley, at his boarding house, a few minutes before 12 o'clock, m. a challenge from Mr. Graves.

On the evening of the same day, about the hour of 5 p. m. Mr Jones, the delegate from Wisconsin, delivered to Mr Graves, in the room of Mr Wise, and in his presence, an acceptance of the challenge.

Mr Jones immediately submitted the following propositions to Mr Wise.

[Proposing the arrangements, for the duel.—Omitted, as above.]

About 6 o'clock, p. m. Mr Wise replied.

[Accepting the proposed arrangements.]

About 8 o'clock, a. m. on the 24th Mr Jones left a Mr Wise's room the following note to wit:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.
February 24, 1838

Sir—I will receive at Dr Reilly's on F street any communication you may see proper to make me, until 11 o'clock, a. m. to-day.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. W. JONES.

Hon. H. A. Wise.

[From Mr Wise to Mr Jones, stating that Mr Graves had not got a rifle.]

Afterward, Mr Jones left at Mr Wise's room the following note, to wit:

[Offering the loan of a rifle to Mr Graves.]

Afterward, Mr Jones sent to Mr Wise's room the following note, to wit:

[Repeating the offer of the rifle.

And with this note a rifle and powder flask and balls, were left at Mr Wise's room.

TO BE CONTINUED.

A NEW PAPER. The present federal dynasty are getting alarmed at the prospect before them, and are intending to make a most desperate effort to retain their ill-gotten and ill-used power. As one link in the chain of operations, we learn, by the last federal organ, that there is to be issued a new paper from the office of the Kennebec Journal, to be the "VOICE OF THE OFFICE HOLDERS," under the specious title of the "*voice of the people.*" We understand that they are to publish *twenty thousand* copies a week, mostly for gratuitous circulation—with the hope thereby of plastering over the imbecility and inconsistency of this dynasty, and misleading and deceiving to people.

These attempts must be met. We have no "treasury plunder" to expend—no "Boston funds" to foot the bills of a gratuitous paper. But we appeal to our friends throughout the country—to the friends of sound principles and good government for their aid. If a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to pay the bare expenses, we will issue a paper, commencing the last of May, once a week, until the first of August, and twice a week from that time until after the election, at the low price of *twenty-five cents* a copy. We shall get out a prospectus and forward it to our friends in the several towns, in the course of this week.—*The Age.*

Land Ho!—Yesterday was a proud day for New York. It witnessed the restoration of specie payments in less than twelve months from the time of suspension, and after one of the most fatal mercantile revulsions which ever happend. Such a recovery from such a wreck the world never before saw. It is attributable, under the blessing of Heaven, to the energy, the sound intelligent good sense, and moral integrity of our citizens. The Banks have resumed in the fullest sense of the term. They have also returned to the use of their own notes which they now pay out as formerly. The hearts of our citizens were filled with joy at this as well they might be.

The arrival of two steam ships also, from Europe, in such a manner as to remove all doubt about the entire feasibility of navigating the Atlantic in that manner, was a most important and most gratifying event. It brings us within ten or fifteen days of Europe, and gives us such increased certainty, as well as quickness, that a new era opens upon us. Take it all in all, we think a commercial community were seldom more happy than ours yesterday.'—*Jour. of Com.*

The New York Sunday News, says:

"We hear from Washington that a proposition has been made by the Mexican government, to refer the differences between that republic and the United States, to the arbitration of a third power, and that the President has ACCEPTED THE OFFER."

THE *Driest* KIND OF A JOKE. A couple of young girls in England lately made a bet that they would go from Weymouth to Bristol, a rough and dangerous passage, in an *open boat*, and in a given number of days—The gentleman who made the wager with the girls, stationed himself at Bristol about the time they were expected, when along they came sure enough, and in an *open boat*, but instead of its being in its proper element, the fair ones had placed it in a four horse wagon. and had it drawn along the best road. There are some Yankees, even, who never would have thought of so dry a trick.

THE GUNPOWDER PLOT. A person who had a most resplendent red face, was angry with his son for having gunpowder. "Gunpowder!" said he, "I will set my face against it." "For heaven's sake, sir, consider what you are about," answered the boy, "for if you do, we shall all be blown up."

MARRIED.

In Hebron on Monday the 30th inst. by Rev. John Tripp, Mr. Ephraim Maxim of Paris to Miss Lucy Beaver of the former place.

DIED.

In Greenwood, Edward Fifield aged 72. Papers in N. H. are requested &c.

Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that he was duly qualified as SHERIFF of the County of Oxford on the fifth day of May instant.

HENRY W. MILLETT.

Norway, May 7th, 1838. 38

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.—Taken on Execution and will be sold at public Auction, at the Inn of Capt. John Harris of Bethel in said County, on Saturday the first day of June next, at one of the clock in the afternoon—All the right in equity which Losson Mason of said Bethel, Blacksmith, has of redeeming all that real estate situated in said Bethel on which he now lives, the same being mortgaged to one Samuel Chipman formerly of said Bethel and now of Gorham in the County of Coos and State of New Hampshire, Blacksmith. Further particulars and terms of sale will be given at the time and place of sale. AARON CROSS, Dept. Sh'ff.

Bethel, April 20, 1838. 3w38

STATE OF MAINE.

In COUNCIL, April 21st, 1838

ORDERED—That the Secretary of State be directed to cause to be published in the Newspapers that publish the Laws of the State, the following FROM OF AN APPLICATION to the required of those who may apply for the benefit of a Resolve entitled "Resolve in favor of Education," passed March 23d, 1838.

"Whereas by a Resolve of the State of Maine entitled a Resolve in favor of Education," passed on the 23d of March 1838, it is provided that all Academies and High Schools now incorporated, and which have not received any appropriation from the State of Maine or Massachusetts, or which may hereafter be incorporated or established to the satisfaction of the Governor and Council, and which shall have received from private and individual donations the amount of one thousand dollars, shall be entitled to receive from the State the sum of three hundred dollars; and if the private and individual donations shall amount to the sum of fifteen hundred dollars and upwards, such Academies and high schools shall be entitled to receive the sum of five hundred dollars; Provided in all causes the money shall actually be paid over to the Trustees or Treasurer of said Academies or High Schools by the individual donors before said Academies or High Schools shall receive the benefits of said Resolves; Therefore

I, A—— B, —— Treasurer of ———— do hereby certify that private and individual donations to the amount of ———— have been made and actually paid over to the Trustees or Treasurer in money for the benefit of said Institution; and that no appropriation has been received from the State of Maine or Massachusetts. A—— B——, ———— ss

Subscription and sworn to this ———— day of ———— 183—

Before me,
C—— C——, Justice of the Peace.

In Council, April 21, 1838.

Read and passed.
Attest—SAM'L P. BENSON,
Sec'y. of State.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE
Augusta, April 21, 1838.

A true copy of the original on file.
Attest—
SAM'L. P. BENSON,
Sec'y. of State,

Printers of the Newspapers that publish the Public Laws are requested to give the foregoing one insertion in their respective papers.

State of Maine.

LAND OFFICE,
Bangor, April 30, 1838.

THE twelfth section of "an act additional to promote the sale and settlement of the public lands," passed March 24, A. D. 1835, making it the duty of the Land Agent "to advertise the settling lands in market, once a year, for two months, in one paper in the city of Boston, one in Concord, N. H. and in one paper in each county in the State, describing the quality and situation of said land and the terms of sale," the Land Agent hereby gives public notice that Township number 4, in the fifth range of Townships west from the east line of the State, has been lotted for settlers, and is now in the market for sale and settlement under the provisions of the following law passed at the last session of the Legislature. The price will be from fifty to seventy-five cents per acre, according to the quality and situation of the lots. The lots average 160 acres each.—The soil in this township is good, being remarkably free from stones, and the land lying in moderate swells. The location of this township is favorable for settlement, as the Aroostook road passes within one mile of the western line of the township. There are between 40 and 50 settlers in the adjoining township No. 4, in the 6th range, and a good saw mill and grist mill have recently been built there by Ira Fish, Esq. only one mile distant from this township.

Townships No. 3 in the 4th Range, No. 7 in the 6th Range, and No. 8 in the 7th Range have been surveyed and lotted into mile sections. Lots of 160 acres will be run out from any of these sections to actual settlers, where the land is more suitable for farming than for timber. Townships Nos. 8, 10 and 12 in the 5th Range have been ordered to be surveyed, by the Surveyor General, forthwith, and will be open for settlers as soon as the lots can be run out. The Aroostook road passes directly through these townships and the soil is represented to be excellent for farming. The Aroostook road is laid out and cut out from the military road leading from Bangor to Houlton, near Mattawamkeag Point, to the Aroostook river, a distance of about 75 miles.

About $17,000 will be expended, this year, upon this road by the Land Agents of Maine and Massachusetts, and with the part already finished the road will be completed about one half of the distance. The whole distance will probably be completed next year. All the land on this road has been sold for about two-thirds of the distance, and in several townships all the lots upon the road have been taken up by actual settlers. The remaining part of the land upon this road, owned by the State, is now offered for sale to settlers. The price of lots in these townships under the conditions of the new land law will be from fifty cents to one dollar per acre, according to their situation and quality. Should any company of settlers select any unsurveyed township in this part of the State, on which they should wish to erect mills under the provisions of the new land law, the Surveyor General would proceed as soon as practicable in the survey of such Township.

The settling duties required by law, are, "that the purchaser of each lot shall clear in a proper manner, fifteen acres thereof, ten or more of which shall be well laid down to grass, and build a house thereon, within four years from the time of the purchase."

The board of Internal Improvement for this State have just ordered an exploration and survey of all the lands situated in the Aroostook country, in reference to their settlement and agricultural capabilities. This survey will be commenced forthwith under the charge of Dr. Ezekiel Holmes, of Winthrop. His report of the situation, quality and value of the public land in this part of the State may be expected in the course of the season, and will give all needful information to those persons who may feel desirous of making a settlement upon them.

The following extracts from the second report of Dr. Jackson on the Geology of the public lands, made to the Legislature, and now in the hands of the printer for publication, show the value of these lands for cultivation. Speaking of the Aroostook country the Doctor says, "average width of the alluvial region on the Aroostook river cannot be less than six or eight miles, and in some places it is much wider. It is a well wooded region and is the best settling land in the State, equaling in fertility the famed regions of the Western States, and capable even under a less genial clime, of producing crops of wheat and other grain, fully equal in abundance with any soils of which we have any records.

"We here found a yellow loam of a fine kind derived from the limestone rocks and luxuriant in its produce, and in some places covered to the depth of 4 or 5 inches by a black vegetable mould.

This yellow loam is remarkable for the tall rank grass called blue joint, which skirts the margin of the river and from 4 to 6 feet high and extremely luxuriant. The forest trees are of a mixed growth, but the sugar maples are most abundant, and are of gigantic size. Elms, white birch, black and white ash also abound. The soft wood grows mostly on the low lands, while the uplands in the rear are densely crowded with hard wood trees, among which are scattered magnificent pines. In the course of two years, there will be a free communication between Bangor and the Aroostook and a great number of enterprising settlers will take up their residence in this fertile valley, and by farming, they will obtain an ample reward, and that region will become as it is destined by nature to be the *granary* of the north.'

In another place, Dr. Jackson says:—"On the Aroostook it will be remarked, that very few if any hemlock trees exist, and the predominating growth is of a mixture of various hard wood trees, the sugar maple, ash and yellow birch abounding, while occur scattering, some of the most lofty pine trees ever beheld. There are evident reasons why this should be the case, for the richest soils are always the most crowded with a mixed growth. And the Aroostook soils are mostly of limestone alluvion, and are exceedingly rich and good settling lands, remarkable for their heavy crops of wheat, rye and other grains, and are certainly richer as an agricultural district, than any other portion of Maine. The present population on this river is estimated between 400 and 500 persons, chiefly emigrants from Maine."

Towards the conclusion, Dr. Jackson says: "the researches of the present season have brought to light many important resources in the public domain which were before unknown.—Beds of iron ore of immense magnitude, favorably situated for advantageous operations occur on the Aroostook, and all the marked characteristics of the regular coal formation exhibit themselves over a great belt of country from the Seboois to the Aroostook and St. John, and extend to the Temiscouta lake near the frontier of Canada. It will be at once perceived, that the country which we have explored is a most valuable territory, possessing every advantage required by settlers. Heavy timber offers a reward to the enterprising lumber dealer. A rich soil capable of producing an average crop of 20 bushels of wheat to the acre, and in some cases producing from 30 to 40 bushels, offers an ample reward to the husbandman. Inexhaustible supplies of limestone, valuable both for building materials and for agriculture, vast and inexhaustible mines of rich iron ore, amid interminable forests which will furnish an abundance of charcoal, required for the manufacture of the finest kind of iron and steel—the country presents every natural advantage that might be required to call forth the enterprise and industry of the farmer and manufacturer."

By an inspection of the map of Maine, it will be seen that there are nearly one hundred townships of land situate on the Aroostook river and its tributaries, one half of which belongs to the State of Maine and is now open for sale and settlement under the new land law. Considering the remarkable fertility of the soil in this region, and the high price of produce, and the ready market which it finds among the lumbering people on the Penobscot and St. John rivers, and the advantages of the road now making by Maine and Massachusetts into this region it is believed that an uncommon opportunity is now offered to persons who may feel desirous of obtaining good farms at a low price.

The field notes of the surveys of all these townships are in the Land Office, open to the inspection of every person, and all information that may be received here, from time to time, from the progress of surveys and the reports of Agents, will be cheerfully given to all enquirers, and every facility granted within the means of this office, to secure to individuals and companies, all the benefits and privileges intended by the Legislature, for actual settlers, under the provisions of the following law.

ELIJAH L. HAMLIN,
Land Agent of Maine.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight. An Act additional to promote the sale and settlement of the Public Lands.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That all lands lotted to settlers shall be sold to those only who will perform settling duties on the same as prescribed by law, the price to be fixed by the Land Agent, having reference to the field notes, not however at a less price than fifty cents per acre; three fourth parts of said price to be paid within three years from the time of said sale in labor to be laid out in making roads in such township where said lands so sold are situated, under the direction of the Land Agent; and the remaining fourth part to be paid in cash within four years from the time of said sale.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever twenty or a less number of individuals, shall each select a lot of one hundred and sixty acres of land in any township located for settlers, the same having no mill within its limits and shall give bonds satisfactory to the Land Agent, that they will within the term of three years from the time of said selection, erect in a proper and substantial manner, a saw mill and grist mill, on such lot within said township, as shall be designated by the Board of Internal Improvement, the same shall be entitled to a deed of such lot; and each individual shall receive a deed from the Land Agent for his respective lot, without any further consideration, conditioned however, for the performance of the settling duties required by law.

SEC. 3 *Be it further enacted,* That from & after the passage of this Act, all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

In the House of Representatives, March 23, 1838. This Bill, having had three several reading, passed to be enacted.

ELISHA H. ALLEN, Speaker.

In the Senate, March 23, 1838. This Bill, having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

N. S. LITTLEFIELD, President.

March 23, 1838. Approved.

EDWARD KENT.

Secretary's Office,
Augusta, March 26, 1838.

A true copy of the original on file,
Attest, SAM'L P. BENSON,
Secretary of State.

The following newspapers are requested to publish the above notice and Law, for two months, and forward their bills to this office for payment—Portland Advertiser, York County Herald, Oxford Democrat, Kennebec Journal, Lincoln Telegraph, Waldo Patriot, Somerset Journal, Northern Statesman, Gazette & Advertiser at Calais, New England Farmer at Boston, and New Hampshire Statesman. 2m38

Important Information!

TO PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH THE FOLLOWING COMPLAINTS, viz:

SCORFULA, Leprosy, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire Fever Sores, even when the bones are affected. White Swellings, Violent Eruptions after meazles, Scurvey, Foul Festering eruptions, Pimpled and Carbuncled faces, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Scald Head, Ulcers, Veneraable Taints when Mercury has failed, and *all disorders* arising from an impure state of the *Blood* and *Humors*—are assured that

DR. RELFE'S

Botanical Drops!

Continue Unrivalled, for the Prevention, Relief and Cure o all these complaints,—In proof of which, read the following

☞Remarkable cure of a case of 12 years standing.

Extract of a letter. Sir—"My leg, which before did not look like a human limb, is now healed up, (after resisting every other application for 12 years!) Previous to taking your Relfe's Botanical Drops, I had given up hope of relief."

Another Case. An Agent writes—"There is a person taking the Botanical Drops, evidently with the greatest advantage." He declares, to use his own words, 'Its doing wonders for him,' and is, as it were, 'snatching him from the grave.'

Numerous instances have occurred where persons were pining away a miserable existence, nothing they could procure affording them permanent relief, until they had made use of the above invaluable Medicine.

DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR

The Piles!

One of the best and most thorough remedy known for this troublesome complaint. It has more perfectly answered the purpose for which it is intended than any other now in common use, and affords immediate relief, both from the disorder itself and its accompanying symptoms of pain in the loins, vertigo, headache, loss of appetite, indigestion and other marks of debility.

☞ Price $1 for both articles—Ointment and Electuary—or 50 cents when but one only is wanted.

*** None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co., Paris-Hill, and SMITH & BENNETT, and W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No31 1e6poi

A CURE FOR THE ITCH!

HOWEVER INVETERATE in *one hour's application*, and no danger from taking cold, by using

DUMFRIES' ITCH OINTMENT.

This preparation, for pleasantness, safety, expedition, and certainty, *stands unrivalled* for the cure of this troublesome complaint. It is so rapid as well as certain in its operation, as to cure this disagreeable disorder most effectually *in one hour's application only!*

It does not contain the least particle of mercury, or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or to children at the breast.

Price 37½ cents a box, with ample directions.

DR. RELFE'S

Antibilious Pills!

For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Headache, Costiveness, Flatulence, Cholic, Bilious Affections, &c.

To comment on the efficacy of these Pills, after a successful experience of many years in England and America has established their reputation, is needless; Suffice it to observe, that for redundancy of Bile, Flatulence, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c. they will undoubtedly prove far more servicable than those drastic purges too frequently employed, and will not only at the same time tend to remove the offending cause by gentle motions, and strengthen the digestive organs, but improve the appetie and renovate the system. Price 50 cents.

CAMBRIAN TOOTH-ACHE PILLS

The relief is *IMMEDIATE*, without the least injury to the Teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For SICK HEADACHE, &c. Price 50 cents.

None are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the wrapper, sole proprietor and successor to Dr. CONWAY, by who, they are for sale, at his Countingroom, No. 99, Court St. Boston, and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill and SMITH & BENNETT, and WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No. 1.

Important!

TO PERSONS SUFFERING FROM RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

To the Editor of the Enquirer.

SIR—On the principle inculcated by the great and good Dr. Franklin, to diffuse as widely as possible every mean in our power to mitigate or soften the afflictions of suffering humanity, I feel it incumbent upon me to make known through the medium of your useful paper, that on reading therein an advertisement of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, for the cure of *Rheumatism*, I was forcibly impressed with a belief that it was calculated to remove the severe Rheumatic Affection to which I had been for seven or eight years subjected, sometimes almost depriving me of the use of my limbs. I accordingly procured a Bottle, and before I had used the whole of it, found very sensible relief. This increased my confidence in it, and led me to obtain another bottle, the use of which has completely removed the swellings and pains of my limbs, together with the cramp, and restored them to their wonted vigor.

I am respectfully yours,
GEORGE TAYLOR, JR.

Hempstead, L. I., March 24th.

Persons suffering from the above complaint, and in despair of a cure from the failure of the various remedies they have used, are invited to make trial of this long and celebrated medicine which has in years past cured and releived, as it is also now doing, thousands who had despaired of relief. Nothing but a fair trial can give an adequate idea of its unrivalled excellence. It is also one of the best applications known for stiffness of the joints, numbness, sprains, and chil-bla[ins]. Price 50 cents.

☞None are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the wrapper, (sole proprietor and successor to Dr. CONWAY,) to whom they are for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, Court-street, Boston, and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill, and SMITH & BENNETT, and W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him. 13

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No 5 1yeop

From "Warner Arundell," the Adventures of a Creole.

AN ADVENTURE IN TRINIDAD.

"Can you please direct me to the road across?" inquired I, "Certainly," said Brumlow. "Pass through yonder canuco (small plantation), and then keep in a northward direction until you come to four remarkable palmiste-trees which grow in a row; here cast your eyes across the savanna, and you will preceive a bluff point of land—a spur of the northern mountains, which terminates in the plains. Here, the difficulty of the route commences. You will have to force your way through the fox-tail grass and the tusk-rushes, which will cover yourself and horse; but steer by the mountain, in a direct line, for about three miles and a half, and you will come out at the Carony, which you may easily swim, and get to St. Joseph. I would, however, advise you to borrow or buy a cutlass, as you may meet with snakes in the way. I would lend you mine, but I want it myself, having to survey in the woods to-morrow. You can buy a cutlass of any of the free people about here." We seperated, and I now entered a dense mass of vegetation, the like of which I never beheld. The inundations of the Carony the immense fertility of the land and the inter-tropical sun, produced a growth of rushes each thicker than a man's arms, and from fifteen to eighteen feet in height. These grew so close that it was with great labor my horse could force his way through them. The difficulty of our progress became so great, that recollecting Brumlow's love for quizzing, I was about to return; however, I still proceeded, at the rate of a mile an hour, hoping every minute to come to where the vegetation was less gigantic and dense. Having crossed from Alta Gracia to Essequibo, I felt ashamed of turning back from a journey of four or five miles; for I knew by the form of the hills, of which I sometimes got a glimse, that every laborious step the horse made brought me nearer to St. Joseph. The poor beast fairly groaned under his exertion amid the tough tusk-rushes, which seemed to grow taller and taller. I now perceived with astonishment a great number fallow-deer rush past me, for these animals never herd together in Trinidad. Presently, a quantity of agoutees (Indian ponies) leaped past me, running as though for their lives in the same direction; yet I heard no dog bark, nor any sound of a chase. An alco (wild dog) or two, and several racoons bounded pest, but seemed not in pursuit of the agoutees. Again, as my horse proceeded, he put his hoof on a land tortuse; the slow animal drew his short legs and small head into his tough shell, over which a waggon might have passed without cracking it; and no sooner was the horse's hoof off the tortoise, than he took his tardy way in the same direction that the number of animals were going.—A flock of quank, or musk-hogs, and several apes, now rushed by, grunting and squeaking. Presently a large tiger-cat, followed by six or eight kittens, ran past me; and now I perceived a large boa-constrictor, gliding among the rushes. I grasped my cutlass and dismounted to defend myself from the enormous reptile; but it passed on, followed by several other snakes: it neither wished to attack nor to avoid me. What could all this mean. Was I in my proper senses, or were all the animals in the island at peace with each other, and about to meet in grand Congress? I remounted my horse, who to my amazement, followed in the track of the large boa; and, although the poor beast was jaded, it plunged forward, using exertions which astonished me, until the animal was covered with foam. A breeze shook the head of the gigantic rushes.—What could those roaring and cracking sounds mean; and that smoke, too? Gracious Heavens! the truth now flashed on my mind: the savanna had been set on fire!

My suspicion at once pointed to Smithson; and I was right in my conjecture, as I afterwards found. The flight of the various animals was at once explained; they were rushing from the devouring element. Hopes of escape amidst this immense mass of inflammable vegetable matter I had not: yet I spured my horse. It was needless; the poor animal seemed instinctively to know our danger before I did, and plunged through the rushes with all the strength he was master of, taking the same rout as the animals. "On, on, good steed! If the conflagration, which roars, and cracks with a deafening sound in our rear, catches us before we get from amongst these accursed rushes, we shall be reduced to cinders in a few seconds!" I closed my eyes, on account of the smoke which rolled onward, and which nearly chocked me. The flames pursue us on the wings of the wind; but, merciful Providence, I see a chance of deliverance before me! the rushes decreased in size, and the gound becomes humid: yet the devouring element pursues us. We were saved! a few desperated plunges of the horse brought us into a muddy perennial lake, to where all the animals of the savanna had sped, or were speeding. Had we been five second later, the roaring and cracking flames would have caught us; and as horse plunged into the middle of the pool, which teemed with animals and serpents, the fire absolutely passed over our heads from the sides of the lake. I dismounted, stood up to my breast in muddy water, which steamed from the heat; the animals groaned from the effects of the insupportable caloric: none attacked, none seemed to fear another. I saw several poisonous snakes, that were overtaken by the flames on the banks of the pool, turn round, and, with stupid rage, attempt to fight with the fire. As they felt it burn their extremities, they erected their slender forms, opened their wide jaws, elevated their baneful fangs, and darted at the flames: in a few moments they were reduced to black cinders. As the conflagration spread its pyramidical arms above the steaming and muddy waters, my situation was almost insupportable; —yet I thank Providence for my deliverance. It was true I was in purgatory; but, for miles round me raged a hell. At length the wind which was blowing with violence, remitted, and shortly afterwards died away; the flames shot up in a vertical direction, and my aching eyes were blessed with the appearance of the clouded sky. The fire now burned with a steady roar for about five minutes, when another breeze sent the flames over the yellow lake. I stooped until my chin touched the thick water to avoid the heat: finaly, I ducked my head underneath for a second to cool it when the wind lulled; and I, with my hand, sluced water over the head of my groning horse. The breeze now finally died away, and the clouds above me indicated that a heavy shower of rain was near falling. The fire slackened; and, in about half an hour after I had taken refuge in the perennial lake, it had burned out. But the surface of the earth was calcined like a brick, and too hot to be passed over by the foot of any animal. If the rain did not fall, I had the uncomfortable prospect of spending many hours in my present situation, and with my present company of reptiles, who, although now at peace with their neighbors, might soon recommence hostilities.

I made my horse wade its way to where stood the branchless trunk of an old crooked savanna tree, which, being in the middle of the water, had escaped burning. I buckled the bridle to this tree while I went to reconnoitre, in order to ascertain where I could most conveniently throw water on the calcined earth, to get room for myself and my horse on *terra firma* until the rain, or dews of evening, should sufficiently cool the ground to allow our passing over. I had not left the horse a minute before it uttered a neigh of distress. I grasped my cutlass and ran to its aid. I found that an enormous mackawel, or boa-constrictor, of about twenty-five feet in length, had caught the poor beast in its fold; a part of the reptile was knotted round the old tree; two coils were about the beast. The serpant had passed his body between the fore legs of the horse, and was in the act of seizing it by the throat, when a thrust from my cutlass pierced its eye, and entered righ into its head. The fire of the mackawel was now turned on me; it elongated its body so that six or seven feet of its neck were clear of the horse, which, however, it showed no disposition to relinqush. It rose its head over me; its double tongue quivered in its mouth; the jaws opened until they seemed to be discolated; and it breathed on me with its infernal breath, the odor of which is unlike aught else I ever smelt. It hesitated to lower its head from attack; I stooped into the water; it also stooped; until, judging it within reach of my arm, I rose and made a cut at it, which devided its lower jaw. The boa turned from me; I made a blow at the part which was coiled round the tree, and divided its tail from the rest of its body. This seemed to be a *coup de grace*; it appeard to lose all power; its bleeding head fell into the water, and poor horse uttered a note, something between a snort groan, at being relieved from the strangling convolutions of the serpent, although they were still about it, until with my cutlass, I divided one of the coils, near the saddle, and the reptile's severed body fell bleeding and writhing, into the water. A most welcome shower of rain, such as occurs occasionly in Trinidad during the dry season, now fell; the burning earth absorbed it, while it hissed and sent up clouds of steam. I got my horse out of the river, but he was too much exhausted to carry me; I therefore led him to the Carony river, where I bathed him and myself, going into the water with my muddied clothes. Crossing the Carony, I came to the plantation of the worthy Baron de———, a gentleman born in Grenada, of noble French blood, whose father took the right side of the civil war of that island—that is to say, the side that was eventually successful. When he, that evening, found I was a countryman of his, his hospitality was warm in the extreme. This was fortunatly; for my savanna adventure, and the broiling and stewing which I got in the muddy lake, brought on a inflammatory fever, which confined me to the house of the worthy Baron for twelve days. My fine creole galloway took a cold, and died two days after our escape from the fire.

Nothing personal.—At a recent vestry meeting in a metropolitan parish, a Mr. Bushey said to a Mr. ——, who was church warden at the time—'Sir, I mean nothing personal to my excellent friend, Mr. ——; but it is my conscientious belief, that he has plundered the parish ever since he was born, and is the greatest thief in the universe. I do not wish to be personal; but I must say, he is a villain, an infamous scoundrel and a radical. I now speak in my *vestal* capacity, and I think that every hand should have a whip to lash the rascal naked through the world.'

The Wife. It is not unfrequent that a wife mourns over the alienated affections of her husband, when she has made no effort herself to strengthen and increase his attachment. She thinks because he once loved her, he ought always to love her, and she neglects those attentions which first engaged his heart. Many a wife is thus the cause of her own neglect and sorrow. That woman deserves not a husband's love who will not greet him, who does not greet him with smiles as he returns from the labors of the day; who will not try to chain him to his home by the sweet enchantment of a cheerful heart. There is not one in a thousand so unfeeling as to withstand such an influence and break away from such a home.

Dr. Brandreth's Genuine

Vegetable Universal Pills.

ON the eighteenth of May, 1835, these now truly celebrated Pills were first made known to the United States, although in Europe they had been previously before the public nearly a century. The American public naturally viewed them with suspicion, but as on trial they were found what they professed, it was soon displaced by the greatest confidence. They have secured this character too, under very adverse circumstances, having to contend with the base slanders of those interested in keeping mankind in a state of error as regards the functions of their bodies. Dr. Brandreth would here impress on his friends and the public generally, that however different may be the action of the Pills at different times, that such different action arises not from any alteration in the Pills, but from the state of body; they should, therefore, be persevered in until the action is uniform; for they are an effectual assistant of nature, having the same kind of action on the human body that storms and hurricanes have upon the air, or that the tides have upon the ocean; they purify. What so judicious as the copying of nature? We see, that when she wishes to become purified, that she puts herself in commotion, which has the purifying effect. And so we, to induce purity in our bodies, bring about a natural commotion by artificial means, and experience has taught those who have adopted this course, and who for this purpose have used these Pills, that they were in the right because the result has been sound health, or, in other words, every organ has been restored to a state of purity consistent with its functions; and although there are many whose bodies are in such a state of debility and suffering, that all which can reasonably be expected, is temporary relief; nevertheless, many persons who have commenced with them, under the most trying circumstances of bodily affliction, when every other means and medicine have proved altogether unavailing, have been restored to health and happiness from their use, and the consequence is, they are now recommended by thousands of persons whom they have cured of Consumption, Influenza, Colds, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Head Ache, and a sense of fullness in the back part of the Head, usually the symptoms of Apoplexy, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhus, Yellow, and common Fevers of all kinds, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Pleurisy, Inward Weakness, Depression of the Spirits, Ruptures, Inflammation, Sore Eyes, Fits, Palsy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Measles, Croup, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Quinsey, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Worms, Dysenterry, Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Head, King's Evil, Scrolula, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, White Swellings, Ulcers some of 30 years standing, Cancers, Tumors, Swelled feet and Legs, Piles, Costiveness, all Eruptions of the Skin, Frightful Dreams, Female Complaints of every kind, especially obstructions, relaxations, &c.

14,000 TESTIMONIALS have been received from individuals of the highest respectability, who have been cured by the use of these Pills since their introduction into the United States. Call at Dr. Brandreth's store and read the ORIGINAL letters, all proving the extraordinary power of Brandreth's Pills in removing diseases of the most opposite character from the Constitution. They in fact prove by the cures they make that there is no necessity for any other medicine.

AGENTS FOR THE COUNTY OF OXFORD

PARIS,	CROCKER & SHAW.
Fryeburg,	J. O. McMillan.
Hiram Bridge,	Joseph Butterfield.
Lovel,	James Walker.
Waterford,	Noyes & Noble.
South Waterford,	R. H. Gerry.
Albany,	Lovejoy & French.
Bethel,	J. C. Kimball.
Rumford Point,	Otis C. Bolster.
Do. Centre,	Asa Graham.
Dixfield,	J. N. & C. Stanley.
Jay,	Joel Pain.
Livermore Falls,	Kimball & Walker.
N. Livermore Corner,	Jefferson Coolidge.
Canton Mills,	John M. Deshon.
Buckfield,	Artimas F. Cole.
Hartford,	Hall & Haines.
Turner,	Philo Clark.
Norway,	Wm. E. Goodnow.

Woodstock & Greenwood, Welcome Kinsley.
Paris Cape, South Paris Manufacturing Company Store.

AGENTS that have been appointed in Oxford County and who hold a Copper Plate Certificate of Agency, will please make returns to CROCKER & SHAW at Paris, and receive their supplies hereafter from them, who are appointed Agents for the County of Oxford, State of Maine.

JOHN O. LANGLEY,
The only authorized Travelling Agent
eply 29 For the State of Maine.

PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH

CORNS!

WILL find in the use of the ALBION CORN PLASTER one of the most efficacious remedies known for that troublesome complaint, as hundreds and thousands can, and are ready to testify to its having answered a better purpose than any they had ever used. This application never causes the least pain, although it softens the Corn and draws it out by the roots. It gives immediate ease as soon as applied, and is as thorough as it is gentle in its effects.

REMARKABLE CURES!

☞A gentleman near Greenfield writes:—"It has cured a Corn, which for years had caused him inconceivable pain and trouble, (after trying various other remedies;) and having received such relief myself, I advise all, however obstinate the complaint, to make trial of the Albion Corn Plaster, and I have no doubt they will soon be as ready to express their gratitude as I am.

An Agent, in writing for a further supply of the Albion Corn Plaster, observes—"I have made sale of all you sent me, and find the article to be all it professes to be, as those who have used it find to prove the *best article for corns they have ever met with*. Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

THE BRITISH ANTISEPTIC

Dentifrice!

Renders the teeth beautifully and permanently white, embellishes the enamel, removes the *fœter arising* from decayed teeth, usually termed offensive breath, prevents their decay, and tooth ache, eradicates the scurvy from the gums, and imparts a most desirable sweetness to the breath.

☞An experienced druggest pronounces this Tooth Powder one of the best he has ever met with, either foreign or domestic. Price 50 cents.

☞*DR. RELFE'S PILLS*

For Females!

For *Obstructions, Debility, Hypochondria, Green Sickness, Giddiness and Palpitation of the Heart, Bad Digestion, Loathing of Food,* and *Pains of the Stomach.* The pills purify and promote a brisk circulation of the blood, when become sluggish and obstructed from the foregoing disorders, revive the regular habits of the unhealthy female, whose sickly and palid countenance becomes re-animated, and freshens with the natural glow of restored health. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pregnancy or Consumption, *when they must not be taken.* Price $1 50.

, None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines" at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also, by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT, & CO., Paris-Hill, SMITH & BENNETT, and WH. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again. No. 4, 12

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

ABIJAH DOUGLASS

late of Dixfield in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JACOB SEVERY.
Dixfield April 10, 1838, 3w37.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator with the Will annexed of the estate of

BENJAMIN FOBES

late of Peru, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to CYRUS WORMELL.
Peru April 16th, 1838. 3w35.

JOB WORK,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Administratrix's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Vendue on Saturday the nineteenth day of May next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, at Crocker & Shaw's store in Paris, so much of the real estate of Alanson Briggs late of Paris, deceased, as will fetch the sum of three hundred dollars, if so much there be, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased and incidental charges.

Said real Estate consists of the deceased's right in equity to redeem the homestead Farm on which he last lived in said Paris, containing about Eighty acres, it being mortgaged to Thomas Crocker for about six hundred and fifty dollars. Also his right to redeem fifteen acres of Lot No. 13, in the 9th Range in Paris, which he purchased of Samuel Briggs, and which is mortgaged to Eliza Merrill for about one hundred and thirty dollars. Terms of sale and more minute particulars made known at the time of sale. ESTHER BRIGGS, Adm'rx.
Paris, April 14, 1838. 35

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the tenth day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

ON the petition of Levi P. Sawyer administrator with the Will annexed of the estate of Job C. Lord late of Denmark in said county, deceased, representing that in order to execute the provisions of the last Will and Testament of said Lord, and to pay the debts and legacies, it has become necessary that all the lands belonging to the estate of said Lord should be sold excepting the homestead farm.

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed in Paris in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Fryeburg in said county, on the seventh day of Aug. next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
35 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix on the estate of

SAMUEL BARTLETT,

late of Rumford in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to SARAH F. BARTLETT.
Rumford, April 12, 1838. 3w35

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

FRANKLIN HOSMER Administrator of the estate of Daniel Whitcomb, late of Sweden, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Ad'm'r give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford, in said county, on the sixth day of August, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
35 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford on the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

FANNY AMES AND FRANCIS AMES named Executors in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Abel Ames, late of Hartford in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris, in said county, on the twenty second day of May, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

SEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
35 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

SARAH J. BATLETT, Administratrix of the estate of Samual Bartlett late of Rumford in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of administratrix of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the twenty second day of May, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
35 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

BARNABAS DAVEE, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Simeon Davee, late of Hebron, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy this order to be publised three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the twenty second day of May next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
3w35 Copy Attest Levi Stowell, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

ISAAC S. TOWNE,

late of Bethel, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to FRANCIS BARKER.
Bethel April 10, 1838. 3w35

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself, the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

MOSES BARKER,

late of Bethel in the county of Oxford deceased, by giving bond as the law diects—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to FRANCIS BARKER.
Bethel April 10, 1838. 3w35

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

STEPHEN COFFIN,

late of Lovell, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JOHN S. SHED,
Norway April 10, 1838. * 35

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executrix of the last Will and Testament of

JOSEPH MERRILL,

late of Turner, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ALLEN PUMPILLY.
Turner April 10, 1838. *3w35

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

ARTHUR MITCHELL.

late of Mexico, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to SAMUEL MORRILL.
Dixfield April 10th, 1838. 3w35.

Saddle & Harness Making,
Chaise Trimming, &c.

S. M. NEWHALL having taken the stand formerly occupied by W. Leslie, at South Paris, would respectfully invite a share of public patronage.

Saddles, Harnesses, Bridles, Halters, Martingales, Whips, Whiplashes, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c. constantly on hand, and for sale, cheap for Cash or Produce.
January 1, 1838 tf20

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.—Taken on Execution and will be sold at public Auction at the Inn of Col Samuel Morrill in Dixfield Village, on Saturday the twelfth day of May next at ten of the clock A. M. all the right in equity which Hartwell Atkins has in the South half of Lot No. Eleven in the fourteenth Range, agreeable to the original Plan of the town of Jay—now situated in Canton, the same having been attached on original writ.

ISAAC PARK, Deputy Sheriff.
Canton, March 25th, 1838. 34

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting my son Noah Bainbridge Dean on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date. NOAH DEAN.
Paris, April 3, 1838. * 34

Administrator's Notice.

BY virtue of a license from the Court of Probate of Oxford County I shall sell at public Vendue on the fifth day of May next, at ten o'clock A. M. Pew No. 37 in the Meeting house in Dixfield Village, belonging to the estate Henry White, Esq. late of Mexico, deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased.

SAMUEL MORRILL, Administrator.
Dixfield, April 6, 1838. 34

FOR SALE,

THE Farm formerly owned and occupied by Nathan Foster, Jr. late of Norway, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs of said deceased, containing fifty acres of land well divided into mowing, tillage, pasturing and wood-land, with a House and Barn on the same.

For a more particular description inquire of
WILLIAM FOSTER, Jr. Guardian.
Norway, March 6th, 1838. 3w30

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of a licence from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, the subscriber offers for sale the Hapgood Farm, so called, in Waterford; said farm belongs to the estate of John Abbot, and is sold for his benefit. It is situated between the two Villages—contains about 230 acres of land, has a good barn, two houses, &c. &c. upon it; and will be sold in three or more parcels if desired. If not sold at private sale it will be offered at a minimum price at Public Auction on Friday, June 1st ensuing, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the premises For terms, at private sale, enquire of Edward Carleton, of Waterford, or of the subscriber in Portland.

EBEN STEELE, Guardian.
Portland, March 30, 1838. ts 33

For Sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale, their establishment at South Paris Village, consisting of a large two story dwelling house, with a good porch, wood and chaise house attached to the same.

House well painted, inside and out. Two good wells of water. A good sized barn in prime order, with one acre of land under a high state of cultivation.

The above described property is within fifty rods of the So. Paris Factory, and will be sold at a bargain.

ZEBEDEE PERRY.
JAMES V. POOR.
So. Paris February 5, 1838. tf25

For ale.

A NEW CARDING MACHINE and PICKER, and will be sold at a bargain

Also—Two Shares in the South Paris Factory.
ZEBEDEE PERRY.
Paris, February 5th, 1838. tf 25

Administrator's Sale.

By virtue of a license from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford there will be sold on the premises on Tuesday the 22 day of May next so much of the real estate of Aaron Noyes, late of Carthage, in said county, deceased as will Produce the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, if so much there be.—Said real estate consists of the interest of said deceased in one lot of land on which he lived in said Carthage sale will take place at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

CHARLES NOYES, Administrator.
Carthage April 14, 1838. 3w36

Caution.

WHEREAS the subscriber, on the 1st day of March last, contracted with the town of Andover in the County of Oxford, for the support and maintenance of Miss ELIZA BRAGG, a Pauper of said town, and having made suitable provision for the same, this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on his account as he will pay no debts of her contracting.

ERASTUS P. POOR.
Andover, April 10, 1838. 35

THE subscribers hereby give public notice to all concerned, that they have been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Administrators on the estate of

DAVID T. WILLIAMS

late of Madrid in the county of Oxford deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—they therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

MARY WILLIAMS, }
NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS, } Adm'rs.
Madrid March 6, 1838. 3w36

For Sale,

THE FARM formerly owned by the late Hezekiah Pike. It is situated 2½ miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine,—consists of about 175 acres of land of excellent quality, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood-land—on which is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are a two story House—Barn 100 by 30 ft.—2 fifty feet Sheds. A good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrafted fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, [illegible] pasturage for 50 head of cattle, and it is [illegible], and has the best SHEEP farms in the [illegible] probably one of on said farm a *first rate Mill* [illegible] state. There is also

Terms,—One [illegible] *Privilege*. nine, and [illegible] Cash, and the residue in three, [illegible] months. Enquire of

SIMON S. STEVENS, or
R. K. GOODENOW.
Paris, Maine, July 19, 1836. 49

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, *Wool* has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from $150 to $200

Notice.

I hereby give notice to all persons that I have this day sold and relinquished to my son David A. Gibereas his time until he arrives at the full age of twenty-one years, that he has full right and authority to trade and act for himself; that I have no right to any of his earnings or property, and that I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

JOHN GIBEREAS.
Byron, March 26th, 1838. 33

NOTICE.—This may certify that I have this day relinquished to my son, Joseph D. Welch, his time until he is twenty-one years of age, with power to act and trade for himself. I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date. [illegible]ES WELCH.

Attest—Harvey Fuller.
Paris April 12, 1838. 33